

## Foreign Intelligence.

**News from the Pacific and the Africa.—The British Ministry.—Ministerial Crisis.—Disaster in England.—Advances from Sebastopol.—State of the British Army in Crimea.—The War in Crimea.—Death of the Earl of the New British Ministry.—Ministerial Crisis.**

The ministerial crisis in England has terminated in the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sydney Herbert, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty—in the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the return of Lord John Russell to office.

The immediate cause of the disruption was the determination of the House of Commons to force to an issue Mr. Roebuck's motion "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the army before Sebastopol." The Ministers above named thought that "by-gones should be by-gones," and, as the country did not agree in this opinion, they "felt it their duty" to resign.

After a week of suspense—amused, as usual, by all sorts of rumors—the public received, through the London papers of Monday, the 26th, the following as the list of the new Ministry, so far as it had been arranged to the previous day:

**Of the Cabinet.**

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Palmerston.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. G. C. Lewis.

Lord President of the Council—Earl Granville.

Lord Privy Seal—Duke of Argyll.

Home Secretary—Sir George Grey.

Foreign Secretary—Earl of Clarendon.

Colonial Secretary—Lord John Russell.

Secretary of War—Lord Panmure.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Charles Wood.

Commissioner of Works, &c.—Sir William Molesworth.

Postmaster General—Right Hon. Viscount Canning.

**NOT OF THE CABINET.**

President of the Board of Trade—Lord Stanley, of Alderley.

Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

Lord Steward—Earl Spencer.

Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Breadalbane.

Master of the Horse—Duke of Wellington.

General Commanding-in-chief—Viscount Hardinge.

Master of the Mint—Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart.

Master of the Rolls—Sir John Russell.

Attorney General—Sir A. E. J. Cockburn, Q. C.

Solicitor General—Sir R. Bethell, Q. C.

Judge Advocate General—Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

Secretary Board of Control—Mr. Dauby Seymour.

Vice President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Laing.

Lord Duncan becomes a Lord of the Treasury in the room of Lord Elcho, retired.

**For Ireland.**

Lord Lieutenant—Lord Carlisle.

Lord High Chancellor—Right Hon. M. Brady.

Master of the Rolls—Right Hon. T. B. Smith.

Attorney General—Right Hon. A. Brewster.

Solicitor General—William Keogh, esq.

Chief Secretary of Ireland—Mr. Horsman.

The London Times adds to the above: "The Board of Control, the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Home Department, are not, we believe, yet filled up. Mr. Vernon Smith has been spoken of for the India Board, but not, as we understand, upon sufficient authority. We believe the Earl of Carlisle will retain the Duchy of Lancaster, if Lord Gorman does not, as is expected, resign the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland."

The London Daily News indicates the Earl of Elgin for the Presidency of the Board of Control.

At Birmingham and other towns, meetings had been held, or were to be held, in condemnation of the management of the war, and in favor of the enquiry.

**Distress in England.—Riots at Liverpool and London.**

Destitution in England had almost reached its height. From the continued cause of an unusually severe winter, and the consequent prices for all descriptions of provisions, and a total stagnation of trade, the poor are in a deplorable state. Many thousands of laborers have been for weeks, without food, excepting the supplies of charity.

In Liverpool the times have been peculiarly severe, in consequence of frost having stopped the extensive wharves, and from the continuance of eastern winds having prevented the arrival of American shipping. The absence of shipping alone deprived nearly five thousand dock laborers and porters of work, and of all descriptions of laborers there were not fewer than eight thousand men destitute of employment. Considering the number of helpless women and children dependent on these men, the representation of a terrible amount of suffering. Our correspondent describes it as pitiable to see hundreds of poor fellows idling around the Exchange in hopes of obtaining a "chance job." Considerable liberality had been displayed by the citizens, and about £3,000 were subscribed. Relief stores were opened in various parts of the town, and tickets, entitling the holders to bread and coal, were freely distributed. The conduct of the unemployed was, almost without exception, peaceable and praiseworthy, although want was so great that instances had occurred where men actually fainted from hunger and fell on the street. The bulk of these really industrious classes bore bravely in the hope of an early return to labor. However on Tuesday, the 20th, great agitation was observable in Scotland Road, one of the lower and most wretched quarters of the town. By degrees the excitement swelled into the dimensions of a riot. Bands of the discontented marched out into various parts of the town, and caused the greatest consternation to the citizens. The stores along the principal thoroughfares were immediately closed—the jewellers and silversmiths first, next the cutlers and gunsmiths, and finally the entire trade of the town was suspended. These bands of marauders varied in number from 50 to nearly 1,000, but contained a considerable proportion of women and lads. They seemed to have no sort of organization, nor any definite object in view. At first they rushed tumultuously into the bakers shops, twenty or thirty of which were stormed and plundered. These demands were received money from various other store-keepers. An attack was made on St. John's market, but the gates were closed and the police beat off the besiegers. Towards evening the town resumed its wonted appearance. An extra force of special constables was sworn in, and a number of the ordinary police were armed and mounted. Sixty prisoners were taken, and summarily sentenced by the police courts to terms of hard labor varying from a week to three months.

Next day, Wednesday, the 21st, the disturbances were resumed. The same scenes again occurred; the provision shops were attacked, the police made successful skirmishes, and captured many of the rioters. The stores were closed during part of the day, but from the report of our correspondent, who took occasion personally to witness the riot, the cause was a precaution quite unnecessary. The police were at all times more than a match for the mob. Since the 21st all has remained perfectly quiet.

Similar disturbances, but on a smaller scale,

took place in London. Bands of men and boys levied contributions on the store keepers, till the interference of the police stopped the enterprise.

The report from Manchester is less unfavorable than from Liverpool, but it shows distress. The severe frost had closed the canals, and the workmen dependent on traffic were compelled to apply to the workhouse. Some hundred railway porters had been discharged from lack of work. The mills are beginning to work on "short time."

At Birmingham the state of the poor is very distressing. Nine thousand workmen are out of employment in the town of Birmingham alone, and a proportionate number in the neighboring parishes. Notice has been given to the iron-workers that a reduction of wages can be no longer delayed.

**The Advances from Sebastopol.**

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing on the 25th of February, says: "General Niel, whom the Emperor sent to the Crimea to report on the state of the siege operations, only returned to Paris on Friday. The result of his visit has been a change of tactics. Sebastopol is to be invested; another point of attack has been chosen. Four batteries are to be erected at a distance of 600 metres from Fort Malakoff, which will strike the French and English works, and enable them to concentrate an overwhelming force against the place and render it untenable; their works will be completed between the 10th and 20th of March. The Allies will then open fire with 400 guns. It is calculated that if the Emperor leaves Paris on the 7th, he can reach the Crimea by the 18th of March."

Admiral Bruat telegraphed, under date of February 13, that the works of the besiegers go on slowly in consequence of the bad weather. The Russians were fortifying their right and left flanks with 2,000 yards of the Quarantine side.

The Cunard steamer Arabia, at Malta, in 63 hours from Constantinople, reports, on the 14th, that some thousand Russians, who accompanied the Arch-duke Michael to Sebastopol, have been frozen to death. [This report is probably an exaggeration.]

Correspondence from the camp, of February 6th and 7th, states that the snow had almost entirely disappeared, for the time, the thermometer, about noon, reached 52°. Fuel for cooking was still scarce—indeed almost wanting. A kind of low fever was rather prevalent in both camps. The provost marshal had all his energies at work seeking out a gang of marauders who had murdered and robbed an officer's servant. Continued skirmishes took place between the French and Russians.

The Russians in sinking a countermine had come into the gallery of a French mine and blown it up, killing the French officers of engineers and some of his men. Next day the French took their revenge by opening a masked battery of grape upon a Russian sortie party, killing and wounding 200 to 300. The English railway "natives" (labourers) are busy repairing the Russian deserters' report that there was abundance of provisions and ammunition within Sebastopol, but the troops are in want of "raki." During the night of February 8th, a tremendous cannonade was made along the whole Russian lines, but no attack.

The following is the latest dispatch from Lord Raglan:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, February 10, 1855.—

My Lord Duke: I have nothing material or important to report to your grace since I addressed you on the 6th. There was rain yesterday and the day before, and in the course of last night, the snow, which had been on the ground, but it does not freeze, and the country is again saturated with wet. It is reported from the front that considerable activity prevails in the town and harbor of Sebastopol; large convoys of apparently sick men were observed to be moving out of the place, and numerous carts with one horse coming in.

The enemy appear to be breaking up hulks in the arsenal creek, and to be using the materials for platforms and *chateaux-de-frise* at the Battery-du-mat. We are proceeding with the armament of the works on the right. The health of the troops continues to improve in a slight degree; they are amply supplied with warm clothing and provisions. Forage is our only want, and this arises chiefly from the commissary generals not receiving from England the supplies of hay upon which they have reckoned. I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

On the 12th, General Pelissier [is reported to have] telegraphed to Paris that no successful attempt could be made on Sebastopol for a month to come. On the same date, Prince Menschikoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg a report of the explosion of the French mine, as above mentioned, and that, at night, thousands of volunteers continually hurried to the enemy in their trenches, and by obliging them to beat to arms, compel them to suspend their works."

The British infantry only are withdrawn from the siege lines; the artillery and sailors remain in charge of their batteries.

**State of the British Army in the Crimea.**

To rectify the various and daily misstatements that are put forth on the state of the army in the Crimea would be an endless task. Now and then, however, some striking misapprehension appears to which it is impossible to permit uncorrected circulation. For instance, it was asserted that, on the 1st January, Lord Raglan had barely 14,000 men capable of being brought into the field. Even a less number was mentioned. But what was the fact?

We are enabled to state on authority, to which we challenge contradiction, that on the day specified, the total number of British troops before Sebastopol was 33,732 men of all arms, from whom must be deducted for sick, absent, and present, 13,915, and 196 for prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and the number actually available for duty will be found to have been 24,621 men, or upward of 10,000 more than was publicly but most falsely stated, and this includes the troops in the hospitals.

During the month of January, there was unfortunately a large mortality, but notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance there still remained on the 6th of the present month of February 21,000 men fit for service again, exclusive of the Naval Brigade. Another point that has been carefully kept out of view is the number of convalescents at Scutari; these are in themselves an army, to whom the advantages of repose were afforded until their presence shall become indispensable in the field.

[London Morning Post.]

**The War in the Crimea.**

The correspondent of the London Times, before Sebastopol, gives the following summary of the operations:

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 8.—The cold and frost have almost disappeared; the only traces of winter remaining to us are patches of snow on the hill sides and in the ravines, and the blanched mountain ridges in the far distance, or the rotten roads, in which the blackened snow still lies in masses perforated by foot holes, dangerous to horse and man. The thermometer is up to 52 degrees. A low fever, a kind of bilious attack, arising from a disordered liver, prevails rather extensively.

There was a murderous fire kept up about an hour yesterday morning, between the French and Russians. The Russians cut into the gallery of a French mine, and destroyed an officer of engineers and some men by smoke balls, which they blew up the mine. But our Allies had their revenge. When the Russians came out, as usual, last night the French got three 18-pounders in readiness, and carefully laid them on the approach to the ally port, richly stored with grape and canister. The

enemy made their sortie under a tremendous cannonade from the batteries, and then rushed in upon the works, but they were received with such destructive volleys of minie and musketry, that they were speedily driven over the trench towards the town. The three guns were fired right in their retreating columns at short ranges, and continued to plough them up with round shot till they got under cover of their works. Seven Russians were killed inside their trenches, and remained there. Many wounded men were carried off, and it is conjectured that two hundred and fifty to three hundred were killed and wounded before they reached the town. The French lost about fifty in killed and wounded.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.—There was an extremely hot contest last night between the French and Russians; the cannonade, which raged all over the camp, lasted about an hour. The enemy, not satisfied with what they had already done, are still laboring hard at the works in the rear of Malakoff (or the round tower) and at 3 o'clock to-day they had about 1,200 men employed on the earth slopes and parapets of the batteries. It is believed that the neighborhood of this tower is being extensively mined. The French mortars have already begun to tell on the stonework of the buildings opposite their batteries—in a few days our allies will be able to inflict tremendous damage on the town. Lord Raglan has ordered 10 of our 13 inch mortars to be lent to the French. A formidable fire will be opened by some alone and stored with shells last night.

Before it. As the severity of the bombardment increases, it may be expected that the efforts of the Russians to destroy the works will be made night after night with greater industry and vigor, but the mortar platforms are well covered, and are retired behind numerous works, though the greater part of the southern side of the Citadel is open to the guns of the batteries. The parapets and trenches are said to be in better order than they were on the first day of the siege. All the other works are equally improved, and when the fire re-opens, its volume and weight will be prodigious. I should state, however, that the French engineer, General Niel, who visited the English trenches recently, expressed a decided opinion that the batteries were too far to produce any substantial results.

Feb. 8.—The Russians have actually returned to the heights over the valley of Balaklava towards the left of the Tchernaya, and have occupied the hills and ravines about Kamara and Tchernogor in some force. They appear to be casting up entrenchments along their front, and it was quite evident, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, that they were getting up two heavy guns on a space of land close to "Cannon Hill," which would enable them to annoy our convoys across the plain to the camp very considerably. It is to be hoped that Sir C. Campbell will once more advance his pickets. At present there is no telling the exact force of the Russians in our rear, but the spy reports say 35,000 men.

Military authorities are busy our general ought to drive the Russians from a position which causes great embarrassment and danger to our armies.

The siege makes slow progress on our side. The French have been bombarding from ten large mortars for the last twenty-four hours, without producing any apparent effect commensurate with the weight of such a tremendous mass of metal as they are throwing into the town. They fire about four large shells every minute for six hours in the twenty-four, and then reduce the fire to one or two shells a minute. The Russians have directed a tolerably strong fire on the mortars, but they have done no considerable damage of any kind.

**ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.**

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important.—The Emperor of Russia dead.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The Royal Mail steamer Arabia, which arrived here on the 14th, reports that on Saturday the 3d inst. Her advisers are intensely impatient, being the startling announcement of the death of the Emperor of Russia.

Early on Saturday morning it was announced by telegraph from London that reliable intelligence of the death of the Czar had been received. It was previously known that his physician had given him up, and this fact on Friday caused the funds to advance.

There is no mistake about this matter. The fact was announced in the House of Lords by Lord Clarendon and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. No details are known and there are surmises that his death was caused by apoplexy, but it is most probable that it is from pulmonary apoplexy.

The death of the Czar happened on 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 2d inst., and was telegraphed with extraordinary rapidity to the capitals of Austria, France and England. In England and France it caused intense excitement.

Peace expectations were stronger. The Conference would open on the 5th.

Prussia seems favorable to the allies.

**From the Crimea.**

The war advances from the Crimea are of the same general tenor as forwarded per steamer Pacific. There is nothing new of moment.

The 13th of February the Russians made a sortie during the night, but did not prove formidable. The French lost 15 men killed.

On the 14th another night sortie took place, in which the French lost 35 men.

On the 15th the condition of the French troops was reported as excellent. It was rumored that the North side of Sebastopol was to be invested.

Admiral Bruat telegraphed the following:—

Kamiesch Bay, Feb. 17th.—On the 17th, the Russian fleet was attacked on the eastern side with 80 pieces of Artillery and six regiments of Cavalry, under Gen. Korff; and twelve regiments of Infantry, consisting of about 25,000 men, under the orders of General Ostensleben. The combat lasted from 5 1/2 to 10 o'clock, a.m., in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at 5,000 killed, and wounded in proportion. The Turks had 89 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pacha and Rusten Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed on shipboard. The Russians did not renew the attack. The steamers anchored in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defense of the town. Admirals Lyons and Bruat sent six steamers to Eupatoria.

(Signed) BRUAT.

A second dispatch from the admiral dated Eupatoria Feb. 21, says: "Since the affair of the 17th the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To-day columns of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town taking the direction of Simferopol. Many of the villages in the neighborhood of Eupatoria are still in flames. More guns have been landed and additional forces have been thrown up. The town is in a good state of defense.

An official editorial in the Correspondent of Vienna says the draft of a general treaty has been prepared securing the integrity of Turkey; preventing future encroachments of individual powers; and guaranteeing the rights of Christians. This will be considered at the conference.

All the plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Lord Russell, had arrived at Vienna. The conference was to meet on the 5th of March, and hopes of peace resulting were strongly entertained.

**RUSSIA.**

Notwithstanding the Russian professions of

peace, warlike preparations were never more active.

A report reached England on Tuesday, via Berlin, that the Czar was dangerously ill, and had been given up by his physicians. Although the report needed confirmation, the funds advanced.

The order prohibiting the export of wheat from Poland into Prussia, came into effect on the 21st.

The German papers mention the capture by the Russians of Schonnabkran, the strongest fortress of Schanzly.

**ENGLAND.**

The Earl of Carlisle has been definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Otherwise the Ministry remains as reported per steamer Pacific.

The proceedings of Parliament were unimportant. Lord Goodrich's motion to increase the chances of the military promotion from the ranks was negative.

In the House of Lords a debate occurred on a resolution acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other colonies. No action was taken.

Mr. Roebuck's committee were proceeding vigorously, and it was reported that the objects of inquiry would be attained by making the committee a secret one. On the first instant Mr. Roebuck appeared at the bar of the House of Lords with a message from the Commons, citing the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence before the committee.

The 21st of April was appointed as a national fast for the success of the war.

Meetings were held in the context of the war were on the increase throughout the country. Everything was again quiet at Liverpool and London.

The Earl Lucan publishes a convincing letter to Lord Raglan exonerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balaklava. Letters were being published in London complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New York exhibition.

The ship John Bannerman from St. Johns, N. B., was ashore at Holyhead a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Five hundred thousand pounds in gold had been received per ships Kent and Marco Polo, from Melbourne.

The dividends on the Cuba loans, Nos. 34 and 37 were advertised to be paid.

**FRANCE.**

The Emperor was at the camp of St. Omers, and nothing further was known respecting his intended visit to the Crimea.

Rumors of important arrests for political causes having been privately made, were circulated in Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to be implicated.

The *Moniteur* announces the loss of the French frigate with troops in the straits of Bosphorus—all on board, upward of six hundred in number, perished.

**CHINA.**

Dates from Hong-Kong to January 15th, represent that the insurgents held Canton in siege and have command of the whole river, their fleet having gained several victories over the imperial fleet—consequently their supplies were cut off. Provisions, especially rice, were rising rapidly. A fight took place at Wampoa in the presence of the American and English warships. The foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the belligerents. The English and American commanders had drawn a line around the factories and notified all that no hostilities would be permitted to take place in it.

Shanghai dates to the first of January give an account of a difficulty which occurred between the insurgents and the authorities of Shanghai—all on board, upward of six hundred in number, perished.

The insurgents had met with reverses to the east of Pekin. Amoy was quiet.

Captain Adams had arrived from England and would proceed to Japan with the ratification of the treaty.

**The Latest.**

LONDON, Friday Night.—This evening in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and said: "I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch I received half an hour since from her Majesty's Minister at Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning, at 1 o'clock of pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the death of the Emperor took place at 12 o'clock this morning. One hour before this dispatch arrived, I received accounts from Lord John Russell at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was at the point of death, and had taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt under the circumstances of its authenticity."

The House of Commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement.

It is surmised that the Emperor died by the hand of an assassin, but the cause of his death as assigned above is generally credited.

The effects of the startling announcement in political and monetary matters had not been developed, and it is impossible to say what it will produce. It however created intense excitement.

**SCOTCH WEEKLY PAPER.**—The publisher of this large and popular family journal offers for the coming year (1854) a combination of literary attractions heretofore unattained by any of the Scotch papers. Among the new features will be a new and brilliant series of original romances by George Lippard, entitled *Legends of the Last Century*. All who have read Mr. Lippard's celebrated *History of the American Revolution*, published for fifty-six consecutive weeks in the "Saturday Courier," will find these pictures of French and American history endowed with all the power and beauty of his previous productions. The first of a series of original novelettes, called *Morris Hartley, or the Knights of the Mystic Valley*, by Harrison W. Ainsworth, is about to be commenced. It will be handsomely illustrated by the artist of the *Illustrated London News*. Another new feature will be a series of original novelettes, called *Morris Hartley, or the Knights of the Mystic Valley*, by Harrison W. 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